COVPEDEBATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1864.

WE are sorry to receive by telegraph the news that General EARLY has suffered a pretty severe check, causing him to fall back from Winchester to Strasburg, a distance of some twenty miles. The announcement of this fact is about all we have in regard to it, if we except the painful intelligence of the fall of the gallant Generals Rodes and Gordon.

to very little. The campaigns in the Valley are mark ed by a see-saw movement, backward and forward, first one party and then the other. This time it is the Confederates that fall back, the pext time it is the enemy. Mean while Winchester is taken and ré-taken, occupied and re-occupied. The lower part of the Valley of the Sherandoah has indeed been the Flanders of this war.

In the absence of details we are unable to estimate the importance to be attached to this affair. We think it will not seriously interfere with our plans, though i is evidently the first move in GRANT's new combination task is to sweep up the Valley and fl nk LEE from the

WE REGRET to see that many respectable papers in the Confederate States are re publishing a communication to the New York Times, evidently written by an expelled traitor formerly resident here, and whose identity is more than suspected. That such a person should urge forward an attack upon Wilmington, where ought never to have been tolerated, or that he should further abose and denounce General Whiting, who would no lover tolerate him, is only what might have been expected. He is quite as abusive of " Davis and his d. asty" which he characterizes as "the most intolerable despoism that ever diagraced the face of the

We have not before alluded to this miserable effusion of a most contemptible character, and would not now but for the fact already stated, namely, its being copied by respectable Southern papers. We wish to give these papers some idea of the source from which this affair emanates.

We do not design entering into any discussion of General Whiring's merits or demerits, or the grounds of confidence or non-confidence in him, which people may lect. People possessing quite as good, perhaps better qualifications for judging, than we do, may bonestly differ about these or other matters, and such hou est d firences are worthy of all respect, and, above all, are hardly to be removed by any newspaper paragraphs One thing we may say, however. One at least of the indispensable qualifications required for the deterce of a place like this, is engineering skill in the commander. The possession of this skill in an eminent degree is conceded to General Whiting, and we know that the mode in which this skill has been exerted in planning and providing for the defence of this port has met the full approval of those whose opinion is authority on such sabjects. In saying this, we are simply stating facts. We are discussing no doubtful matters, neither are we verging upon debateable ground, when we add that pa triotism and courage are as jus ly conceded to General using cars and wag as and ambulances for the purpose Whiting as are engineering skill and ability.

Wm never did care to make much ado about geographical lines or distinctions in our State, and care less now than formerly; still we think our grand " Oonservative" party does in this, as in many other things, show a spirit of exclusiveness far beyond that exhibited | duing the Trace, with orders, in concert with a guard by former parties, even in times when partyism was at its height, and its exhibition, if not commandable, was at least comparatively harmless, and therefore to be excused, if not justified.

The West has the Governor. Every " Conservative" paper that we have seen claims the Senator to be elected by the next Legislature for the West, although one Senator, Mr. GRAHAM, already comes from that section. All the gentlemen thus far sugges ed are of course identified with a peculiar party, rame and

This appears to our simple understanding to be rather a strange way of inaugurating the new "era of good feeling," of which we seem to have read something during these latter days. Might we ask whether this said "era" is to be marked, not simply by the ostracism of all not professing a particular creed, but also by the > exclusion of all who happen to live in a peculiar geographical region of the State? What has Mr. DORTCH done, that in this era of "good feeling" his head should be marked out for the block? Why does not the era have any good feeling for him? What has Mr. DAVIS done, that no " Conservative" voice once names his name? But we forbear questioning where no satisfac tory answer can or will be given. We believe in things tory of war, for studied and ingenious cittely" Youwhen we see any satisfactory evidence of their existence; so we will in regard to the "cra of good feeling" when we see the "Conservative" organs acting in a manner indicative of the influence of this good feeling. Some people of weak faith doubt this thing of reciprocity all on one side. We fear that our faith is not strong in the sort of reciprocity and good ferling as yet tend red by any "sect" of the " Conservative" party. When we see things we will believe them. Not much before.

ASA A. BROWN Erg , a most estimable citizen, and former'y connected with the press in this lown, as Editor-and Proprietor of the Wilmington Chronicte, died Tuursday

Mr. Brown, although not a netive of this town or State past his bealth and been very feeble, but although laboring under the pressure of a fatal disease, he bore up marinly to the in ing to his duties even up to the time. do ners to rise again in this world, closing an hon rable life at the age of ax y two years. He was a true Southern man in his feetings, and to the last took a deep interest in the struggle now going on for combern independence.

THE Goldeboro' Journal of Thursday, learns upon good authority, that Yellow Fever is prevailing at Newvern. The number of deaths daily, is said to be from twenty to forty, and the number increases.

This is certainly a large mortality for a place like Newbern, unless indeed there be a goodly number of Yankee s ldiers there, or an inflax of Yankee traders and runaway negroes, all of which classes would make good food for fever, and we trust that a respectable number of them may be devoured by Bronze John.

It is now certain that Yellow Fever exists in Charlest in, though we are uprole to say prec safe to what extent it has spread. While it cannot be said to be "raging," neither can it he put down as purely sporadic. It has gone too far for that, we fear. Indeed, we are assured upon unquestionable authority, that it has already become epidemic. God protect and comfort

the people of that devoted city. Lincoln has got a new and troublesome ally in Coa-TIMAS, the half-guerrilla and whole ruffian leader of the JUAREZ forces in Northern Mexico. This person, be ing totally unable to cope with the French and their partizans, has suddenly crossed over the Rio Grande and taken possession of Brownsville, driving out the little garrison, and boisting the Federal flag. If LIN-COLN takes up with Cortinas he will give umbrage to the French, and, by accepting Corrinas' services, will pledge himself to return the favor on behalf of the socalled National party in Mexico. If Lincoln does not take care of his new allies, the Texans will. The redoubted saffron colored abdomens will be wiped out incentinently as a warning to others, and as an evidence how Lincoln backs his friedds, from whom, by the way, he prays most earnestly to be delivered.

The Atlanta Exiles. Continuation of the Correspondence between Gens. Hood The following is a continuation of the correspondence

orces, at Atlanta : HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI In the Field, Atlanta. Ga , Sept. 9 1 64 General J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, at the hands of Messrs Bati and Crew, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal Bouth of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my So far as the falling back is concerned, that amounts to very little. The campaigns in the Valley are mark very wisely and properly removed the fimilies all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted.

Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark History of War. then recent and modern examples are so handy. You your self burned dwelling houses along your parapet, and I have een to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitble because they stood in the way of your for s and men. u defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every caumin shot, and many musket bails from our line of investmen' that overshot their mark, went into the inhabitaions of women and children. General Hardee did the same ummer at Jackson, Mississippi, I have not accused you for the capture of Richmond. SHERIDAN'S part of the which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a brave is a sacriligious, hypocritical appeal.

> I say that it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark flistory. In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who is the midst of pence and prosperity have plunged a nation into war, dark and cruel war, who dared and badgered us to were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordnance God. ergeant, and seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against Negroes and

Long before any overt act was committed by the, to you nateful Lincoln Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri in'o rece lion spite of themselves, fal-ified the vote of Louisiana, turned to se y ur pirates to plunder un-armed ships expelled Uni n families by thousands, burn d you, and notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal their homes an declared by act of your Congress the con | to God in the cause of naminity. I so in humbly and rever tircation of al debts due northern men for goods and early in oke his Almighty aid in deserce of justice and

Taik -hus to marines, but not to me, who have seen these hings, and who wil this day make as much sacrifice for he peace and honor of the South, as the best born bouth ra among you. If we must be enemies let us be men. and fight it out as we propose to do, and not deal in such by critical appeals to God and h manity. God will judge us in due time and he will p on once whether it will be more humane to figut with a town full of won en and the families of a brave people at our backs, or to remove them in time, to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant, W. T. FHERMAN, (Signed) Major General, ETH. B. WADS, A. D. C.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER CONCERNING THE EXILES. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY FIVISION) OF THE MISSIS-IPI

In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864. pecial Field Orders, )

No 70. I. Pursuant to an agreement between Gen. J. B. Hood ommanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Majo deneral W. T. Sherman, commanding this army, a truce is rereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, Sept. alieral Rough a. d Ready, and the country around about for a cirle of two (2) miles radius, together with the reads leading o and from 14 the direction of Atlanta and Livejoy staf Atlauta a sate means of removal to poin a South. II. The Chief Quartermaster at Atlante, Col. Easton, vill afford all the people of Atlanta, who elect to go on h, all the facilities he can spare to remove them comtoriatly and safely, with their offects to Rough and Ready. and commanders of regiments and brigades may use the egint Ttol and staff teams to carry out the obj of of this order. Me whole to cease after Wednesday, the list inst. Mei- Gen. Thomas will cause a guard to be ertablished on the road out, beyond the Camp Ground, with orders t allow all wagons and vehicles to pass, that are manifestly or this purpose, without undue search, and Maj Gener boward will send a guard of one hundred men with a field fficer in command, to take post at Rough and Ronay from the Confederate army of like size, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity, during the transfer or hese families. A white flag will be displayed during the truce, and the guard will cause al. wagons to leave at 4. at da.k, the Truce to terminate the next morning.

> Maj. Gen. W. T. FHEBMAN, L. M. Dayton, A.d de Camp.

To Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Confederate Army in Georgia Official Copy : Eth. B. Wade, A. de C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, ) beps. 12 h, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Com'dg Mil. Div. of the Mis

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receip f your letter of the 9 h ins ant, with its enclosure, in ref hought proper to expel from their homes in the city o At lauta. Ead you seen proper to let the matter rest there would gladly have allowed your letter to close this cor respondence, and without your expressing it in words would have been willing to believe that whilst, 'the interest of the United Statess' in your opinion compelled you to an act of barbarous cruelty, you regretted the necossity, and we would have dropped the subject. But you ave chosen to indulge in statements which I feel compall ed to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent, and acress our bow. An hour's rue, both were astern. not allow silence in regard to them, to be construed as acquiescence. I see nothing in your communication which duces me to nodily the language of condemnation with which I characterized your order. It but strengthens me in the opinion that it stands " preeminent in the dark his rig nal order was stripped of all preteness; you announ ed the edict for the sole reason that it was "to the inter -st of the United States." This alone, you offered to us and the civilized world, as an all-sufficient reason for dis regarding the laws of God and man. You say that "Genral Johnston himself very wisely and pro erly removed the families all the way from Dalton down." It is due to that gatiant soldier and gent eman to say that no act of hi di-tinguished caneer gives the least color to your unfounded aspersion upon his conduct. He depopulated no villa ges, nor towns, nor cities, either friendly or hostile. He offered and extended friendly sid to his unfor quare fellow itizans who desired to fise from your fraternal embraces us ification to: this act of cruelty, either in the defence of Jonesboro' by Gen. Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. Gen. lades defended his position in front of Jonesboro' at the spense of injury to the houses, an ordinary, proper and just fiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk and cost. If there was any fault in either case it was your own, in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlan 14, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual ver am ar civilized nations. No inhabitant or either town was ex sailed from his home and fireside by the orders of ther Gen Hardee or mysell, and therefore your recent order can find no support from the conduct of either of u. fell no other emotion than pain, in reading that portion of your letter. which attempts to justify your sholling A' era without notice, under the pretoce that I defend tlanta upon a line so close to town that every cancon sto nd many masket balis from your line of javestment, that over-shot their mark, and went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing int atlauta, in any way you th ught preper. I make one now, but there are an I und ed thousand living witnesses. that you fired into the habitations of women and crild en for weeks, firing far above, and miles be ond m line of defence. I Lave too good an opinion, fe u ded both upon observation and experience, of the kill of your artilleris s o credit the insinuation that they for several weeks, un intentionally fired too tigh for my modes: field works, and siaughtered women and children by accident and want of

wide field for the discussion of questions, which I do uo eel are committed to me. I am only a general of one of he armies of the Confederate States, charged with milt ary operations in the field, under the disection of my au rior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss wit on the causes of the present war, or the political quesimportant questions have been committed to far abler ands than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to epel any unjust conclusion, which might be drawn from ny a leace. You charge my country with " daring and adgering you to battle." The truth is, we sent commiset ners to you respectfully offering a peaceful separation pefore the first gun was fired on either side. You say we usulted your flag. The truth is we fired upon the se who lought under it when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we seized upon your forts and arsenate, and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and Indians. The truth is we expelled by force of arms insolent introders and took possession of ur own forts and arsenals to resist your claim to dominion over masters, slaves, and Indians, all of whom are to this day with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world warring against your attemp s to become their masters. You say that we tried to torce Missouri and Kenmy government from the beginning of this struggle to this our has again and again offered before the whose world to leave it for the unbiased will of these States and all others o determine for themselves whether they will cast their ment has resisted this fundamental principle of free insti utions with the bayonet, and labors daily by force and raud to fasten its hateful tyranny upon the unfortunate reemen of these States.

The residue of your letter is rather discursive. It pen

You say we faisified the vote of Louisiana. The truth s, Louisiana not only separated herself from your Gov einment by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle field from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has exhibited an heroic devotion to her decision which challenges the admiration and respect of every man capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed that?"

or admiration for heroic valor. You say that we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth s, when you robbed us of our part of the navy, we built and bought a few vessels hoisting the flag of our country. between General Hood, commanding the Arny of Tennes-see and Mejor General Sherman, commanding U. S. whole circumference of the globs. You say we have exsingle family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am agare of, but on the costrary the moderation of our Government towards traitors has been a fruitful theme of denunciation by its enemies and many wellmeaning friends of our cane. You sy my Government by acts of Congress has confiscated "all debts due northern men for go de sold and delivered." The tru b is, our Congress gave d e and ample time to your merchants and traders to cepart from our shores with their ships, goods and effects, and only a questrated the property of our en emies in retaliation for their acts declaring us traitors and confiscating our property wherever their power extended. either in their country or our own. buch are your accusations, and such are the facts known of all men to be true. Y n order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men women an ! childsen from their homes at the point of the bayoust, ander the pies that it is to the interest of four Government, and on the claim that this is an act of "kindness to these families of Atlanta." Butler only bagished from New Orleans the registered enamies of his Government, and ack owiedged that he did it as a punishment. You issue a sweeping edict covering all the inhabitanes of a city and add insu't to he injury heaped upon the defence ess by asin nong that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the a suition that you will and nurse, were on board, and all badly frightened. It go besides coal. "make as much secrifice for the peace and honor of the at Jonesboro, and General Joh. ston did the same last South as the best born Southern." And because I characterize what you call kindurss as being cruelty, you pre of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of same to sit is judgement between me and my God, and you very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumer ate decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighing Father to pentine over the cabin floor and applied the match. In Seen. handreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge wave our women and children from what you call kindness a few minutes she was in flames. You come into our country with your army avowedly

for the pursose of subjugating tree white men, women and emove them now, at ouce from the scenes that women and childre; and not only matend to rule over them, but you children should not by exposed to, and the " brave peo- make negroes you allies and desire to place over us an found on her, and she was fired as soon as the prisoners | Thomaston, Maine, from Glasgow to New York, with pie 'should scoon to commit their wives and children to inferior race, which we have raised from barbaism to its he rude barba lans who thus, as you say, violate the laws present postion, which is the highest ever attacked by that race in any country in all time. I must therefore dee lie to accept your slavement in reference to your kindress towards the people of At anta, and your williegness to sacrifice everything for the peace and honor of the South, and refuse to be governed by your decission in rebattle, insuited our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that | gard to matters between myself and my country, and my

> You say "let us fight it out like men." To this my re ply is, for myself, and I believe, for all true men, aye, and children, in my country, we will flast you to the death .-Setter die a thon-and deaths than submit to live under you or your government and your negro allies. Having answered the poin a forced upon me by your let-

Your obedient servant. J. B. H op General. Official copy ] F. H. WIGFALL, A. D. C.

> From the Richmond Dispatch. The Cruise of the "Tallahouse"

During the month just past there have appeared. from time to time, many items about the Confederate Cruiser Tallabasser, and extracts from the Northern papers regarding the doings of the Pirate Tallahassee

have been extensively copied. Perhaps the main facts story has been told, and that, with all the exaggera- down for us unsuspiciously until near enough to make with her children. In order to make known the true story, taking into These pilothon's are fast sailers, and the chase was ex busband, the has been going to sea for thirty years, and consideration at the same time the limited space allowed citing. At first we had but nine pounds of steam, and all his carnings were in this ship. We were saving for in a daily paper, I cannot do better than transcribe the the schooner hald ber own very well, but as the steam our dear little children at home-five of them"--and narrative from my dury, written from day to day increased we gained rapidly, and finally brought her then her eyes filled with tears and a single drop trickled during the cruise. This I do liverally and without round by a shot from the bow gun. This was Pilot- down ber still fair cheeks. She said that, since the baberation, which fact will be sufficient apology for its boat " No. 24;" or, the William Bell-one of the fin- ginning of the war, she had read with horror of the suf-

on the "rip," the draft of water being too great to pass mask curtains, and brord lace trimmings on beds; silver | coln, the Zantippe threatened to report to the police tion, respectively, for the purpose of affording the people | the eastern bar at these tides. The steamers Flamingo, crockery, and, in fine, everything on board was of the the moment they arrived in New York. towards Fort Caswell, preparatory to a trial of the up, \$1,000 more. We found two passengers on board, Cape Breton, with coals for New York. other bar. All day long we lay at anchor off Smith-other bar. All day long we lay at anchor off Smith-other bar. All day long we lay at anchor off Smith-an old gentleman out for his health, and a New York While the schooner was being fired, a Russian barque ville, a village somewhat visited in years gone by as a drummer of a pleasure exentsion Mr. Callahan, the passed, and we bargained with him to take the passenthe boatswain's pipe to "up anchor." Rounded the bim is saving his personal baggage, inviting him to the destined for the Yankee army.

M., on Wednesday, the 21st, and the guard to withdraw | unfortunately, a str am of fisme burst from the smokestacks and beirsyld us. The enemy immediately showed a signal light, but no answer being received, gave us and held his band to me. a shot, quickly followed by others. This was repeated on the other side: but every shot went over. Running at a speed of nearly fifteen knots, we soon left them in the dark; and, although they fired several rocaets to discover our position by their glare, soon got beyond reach of recesets or shell. We saw three more blockeders, but passed them unobserved, and in a few hours were out at sea.

SUNDAY, 77H .- At devbreak a Yankee cruiser was Were then ranning southeast, with little more than Yankee's tunnels showed he was making every exertion | treated | to overhaul us. It is an easy task to run sway from him, and in about two hours he is buil down, but still standing on. At 8 o'clock another steamer came up ahead, and discovering us, gave chase also. Changed our course to northeast by north, thus bringing both e uigers en our beam, bearing down at an acute angle It is a ca'm, quiet Sabbath dey-a smooth sea and clear sky. Capiain Wood read service on the quarterdeck to all hands. See large school of porroises rolling and tumbing in the water. Three deserters from

the fleet were found slowed away this morning. They were put in the coal bunkers to assist the firemen. Two o'clock - Both steamers chasing us in the morning are out of sight, but another is signaled from the masthead. Cresed us until night; but it required little exertion to keep away from him. Just as dark came on, marly ran into the fourth cruiser we have seen fo-day, and before our course could be changed were close on him. He showed a blue light, and im mediately came down in our wake. Another signal light was shown lorward; but as neither was answer-

Monday, 8TH .-- A fair, pleasant day. Some swell. as there nearly always is in the stream. Masses of beautiful guif-weed float by continually, sea gulls skim over the surface of the water, and the little Mother Cafied with he heavy, Dutchy appearance, pass rapidly be extricated. hy under steam and can vis.

THURSDAY, 11TH .- Two vessels in sight at daybreak: one an English barque, the other a coasting schooner. While speaking the larger vessel, the schooner turned on the wind and ran for life, knowing very well what we were. It was nearly an hour before we overhauled her, but a musket shot finally brought her to, and we boarded our first prize-the schooner Sarah A. Boice. of Boston, bound to Philadelphia for coal. The versel but these were removed, the captain and crew taken off, and the vessel scattled.

We are now about twenty miles from Long Island and sixty miles from Barnegat. Seven sail in sight .-Towards 9 o'clock a pilot boat appeared and ran down towards us, thinking we were in want of a pilot. When alongside, a boat was lowered and sent off, in which was a large well-dressed man, with a heavy watcha genuine New York but cher-boy. He was prepared to take us into port-having his clean shirt in a bundie under his arm, and a few copies of the Herald and stern, it was lowered and our ensign raised.

"What ship is this?" he asked as he stepped upon the quarter-deck. "The Confederate Cruiser Tallahassee," replied Cap-

Up in hearing this the fellow was frightened out of board for him to pick up. To this he made no reply; pelled Union families by th u ands. The truth is, not a his wits. His face turned deathly pale, his knees shook so we presumed be had enough to last him in. Mr. Curtis, acting master, and pilot Davis, keeping her tled her. as a tender. We obtained some Fulton market beef. from this boat.

were taken off, charts, chronometers and nautical in- | was burned. struments removed, and the vessel burned.

sail, some five miles away; and in about two hours sent sylvania, bound to Boston with a load of coal. Qur was some time before they were thoroughly convinced they were not to be murdered. After removing every-

down the brig A. Richards, of Boston, but mostly ow- alongside. One was an English vessel, which, of course, aed in the State of Maine. Nothing of value was we could not touch; the other, the barque Glenaron, of could be gotten off with their baggage. A short time after two more sail came in sight .-

We are evidently in the track of coasters from nearly all the Atlautic ports, bound to New York. Buth proved to be schooners. We brought one to with a in, an old sea captain and his wife, the latter a perfect blank cutridge, and the tender was sent out to bring termagent, and very off-neive to all on board. Her

We now had over forty prisoners, and as they were allowed to take all their personal property in addition ismb, and distributing testaments and trac's among to their private baggare, cur decks were inconveniently our men. The art of making everybody disagreeable filled. On this account, the first schooner, the Carroll, of East Machias, Maine, was bonded for \$10,000, and the prisoners with their baggage, sent on board.

Note - The agreement specially stated the passengers were to be taken to New York, and not landed just as she was leaving the side, when the old lady, in elsewhere. We have since learned the captain of the a fit of anger, tore off her new bounct and threw it in Carroll violeted his oath, having landed his passengers the sea. on Long Island, and giving information at the nearest telegraph station. I never saw a man more earnest in his declarations that he would keep his word.

The other schooner, the Atlantic, from Addison to New York, loaded with wood, was burned. At five rapidly. Before we were out of sight she went down o'clock the Carroll cleared with our prisoners, and we laid in wait for other prey.

At six o'clock we were standing northeast by east The air was close and smoky, made more so by the ships barning near us. This was very favorable, as it preion and faisebood of particular instances, is incomplete. out the ensign, when she hauled on the wind and run August 6rn .- This morning we were still aground Mahogany berths, rosewood panels, fine carpets, da- thizing expressions, together with a little abuse of Lin-At this hour the moon had gone down, a few black my own bed to make him comfortable. I gave him burning of the Auriatic, the "22," being no longer of clouds floated in the sky, and the stars shone dimly every por ible attention, and he expressed much grati- use to us was destroyed. through a thin genz -like vapor that rose from the tude, making me a small present as a testimonial of his. We saw a few sail in the evening, but far away and

was very badly used; had his hat and boots taken from him; was kept without food, and had no place but the oners, exclusive of the one hundred and sixty-three pas ed busy on the slopes of Battery Gregg, and carte and wet deck to lie at night. He further stated I had de- sengers on the Adriatic. They were all paroled, a spe- wagons hauling ammunition all day to the battery clared tagseif to him one of the Chesapeake pirates. which he keer to be a deliberate falsehood. After reading this in Halifax, I determined to keep my symwere several such cases well calculated to stir up revengeful feelings against other prisoners; but I do not | next letter. half steam The dense black smoke rising from the know of a case on the " l'allahassee " which was ill-

We hastily gathered a few things from her-nautical nstrumen's, telescopes, charts, clocks, medicine chest, &c. And then, pouring turpentine over the cabin floor, this five boat was fired. Lieutenant Gardner besitated to apply the match; but there was no help for it, and she was soon ablaze.

Oace more we are on our course, the "22" following in our vake. The bright flame of three burning vessels showed plainer as night came on, while, in the distance, two more were smouldering at the water's edge. About midnight the wind died away, and car her, but elicited no reply. A second challenge was met Tender lagged behind. She was taken in tow, and, noder casy steam, we stood on towards Montauk point. All these vessels were burned within a short distance of each o her, and in latitude 40 deg. 19 min. north, lon- tained by a peculiar sound, caused by contact with re- supplies brought from abroad have been immense, and gitude 72 d g. 27 min. west. At night, owing to our proximity to the land, we had

a heavy ground swell.

FRIDAY, 12 M - As usual at day break, several sail were in sight. The " 22" was cast off and sent after Captain Phelon now became more earnest, and sent a tion of coast, hard by the river mouths, renders a hersome vessels in the distance, while we steer for a large thirty-pounder shell, to which reply was made in grape, metical blockade almost impossible. ed, he opened fire. For a few moments his shell pass ship on our starboard bow. When alongside she was striking almost under the stem of the Monticello. The over us, and then, as we increase cur speed, they gradu ordered to heave to, and in doing so swept down upon Monticello then opened with nice-inch and thirty- being a railroad centre, just in the rear of General Lan. all call astern. After the first half hour we saw him us, and struck us before we could get away; but, for- pounder stell, short fuse, but was disappointed at reunately, very far aft. Our mainmost fell, and the deck was swept clean of everything standing, carrying away discovered that the stranger had suddenly disappeared. even the iron bulwark rail. Being a very large ship, towering high above us, she would have inevitably sunk us had she struck amidships. The mast fell over the rej's chickens flit about on realless wing. Spoke the side; and the rigging being cut away, swung round ticelle; but, fortuna ely, doing no damage, though fre-Handburg barque Louise Wilhemire, and being satis- ander the propeller. It was some time before this could quently coming very close.

Lieutenant Garoner was sent on board after the cap- beach in the hope that he might again intercept her .-Tuesday, 9rh -Spoke Bremen brig Santiago, and tain and his papers. In a few momen's be came over The battery on the shore still continued its fire, but schooner Farny, of Nova Scotia. In the evening, over the side with a very confident air, feeling sure that te, with no great effect. hanled brig H. F. Calthirst, of Turk's island, evidently being in Englishman, would be allowed to go on with a Yankee under British register Lieutenant Ward his ship. This was the Adriatic, from London to New boarded her, but found the papers all right, under the York, with one hundred and sixty-three passengers. signals understood by the rest of the fleet, distant over Every precaution has been taken to countera that inconsular seal. Towards night the barometer fell, and there was great consternation among these people the air grew thick and hezy. About 9 o'clock, saw a when told that the ship was to be desuroyed, and they keep them apprised of the condition of affairs. As about large steamer on our port bow, but passed her unob- were ordered to gather up their private baggage to go 11 p. m., communication was established between Capt. on board a barque the "22" was then bringing in. I WEDNESDAY, 10TH .- Spoke British barque Arme- shall never forget the scene, and yet it was a trifle comnia, and schooner E ama, of Nassau From the latter pared to what I saw when the enemy took possession obtained New York papers of the 8th instant. After of the town of Fredericksburg. Women and children dark, gave chase to a suamer with lights set, and under | wept, screamed and prayed, while men cursed, laughed steam and canvas, close hauled to the wind. There is and got drunk. Two or three elderly females went inan ugly look about her when seen closely, but we stand to bysterics, while others were running here and there. on until nearly alongside, when it is found we have | with clasped hands, asking us to spare them. It was caught a tartar in the shape of a frigate. Not caring some time before they could comprehend that we did one which led to, or resulted from it. These grave and to interfere with such a respectable craft, we bear not intend burning them with the ship; but when they away with full head of steam, and permit her to go on | did, all went quietly at work packing their things .-They were allowed to take everything they desired, and a salute of eleven guns, to which she in the same manfrequently a whole boat was taken up by two or three ner replied. And there she still lays, and probably niture, clothing, and money, must be intense. Whater persons with their luggage. It was a bustling scene when they came to go over the ship's side. The women were lifted into the boats as carefully as possible, and the disagreeable business conducted as well, and better by the way, was rather mysterious. As she must have raged as themselves. And this man Sherman, the perthan could be expected. Three or four men were so passed around by the western bar, and in any event ne petrator of this monstrous crime against hum unity, be drunk they had to be slung over the side, Captain cessitated passing by several blockaders, and as the longs, as stated by a cotemporary, "to that nest Moore among the number. It was with great difficulis new and valuable. There are few provisions on board. ty he was got out at all, as he preferred going to sleep in his bunk to the exertion of changing ships. It took nearly three hours to clear her, and then she was burn- blockade off Wilmington. ed with her valuable cargo on board.

The baggage these people carried was of the stranbrought with them from the Old World. These they all insisted upon taking, but in many instances had to be guard, a massive ring on his little finger, and the air of refused. Women, after having become reconciled to leaving, went to the side cheerfully enough, but became obstreperous when not permitted to take an old straw bed or a basket of dishes worth less than five dollars .-Times. We had the Stars and Stripes flying as he put It was a sad sight to witness the trouble of these poor off from the schooner, but just as he came under the creatures, who, in many instances, had their all on board. Perhaps one half the number were able bodied " My God," said he, glancing up at it, " what is young men, who will be found, in a month's time in the Weekly," because, as he says, it reaches Harper's Fer-Army of Virginia.

The barque Saliote, which was bonded, took the passengers and our other prisoners on board. We gave them some casks of water, and sent word to the captain if he wanted more two casks would be thrown over-

violently, and drops of perspiration started from every | Later in the day, steering east by south, we fell in pore. I never saw a more perfect picture of abject with the schooner Spokene, of Maine, bound to New misery than he presented when told his boat would be York, with a cargo of laths. She hoisted the United purped. This was the James Funck; or, Pilothoat States flag as we came up, and was ordered to heave No. 22." Being a beautiful and fast sailing schoon- to. Lieutenant Denton boarded, and after removing er, Captain Wood put a prize crew upon her, under chronometer and charts, cut away the masts and scut-

Two hours after-about 5 o'clock P. M -captured forced. mutton on ice, fresh vegetables, and a quantity of stores | brig Billow, of Salem, Massachusetts, loaded, also, with laths. The captains of these two vessels were cousins, miles from St. Louis. At 11 o'clock, came up with brig Carrie Estelle, of and had sailed from port together, keeping close to Boston, with lomber for New York. The prisoners each other up to the time of their capture. The Billow

At 6 o'clock saw a schooner on her port-bow coming Meanwhile, the Tender "22" was sent after two on towards us. This was the R. E. Packer, of Penndown to us the barque Bay State, from Alexandria, decks were now very much crowded with prisoners, and Virginia, to Boston, returning light, after having taken in consequence, the schooner was bonded for \$30,000. out a cargo of ccal. The captain's wife, two children, and they were put on board. She had a valuable car-

After leaving her, steered northeast by east. During the night a steamer passes, as supposed by thing of value to us. Lieutenant Gardner poured tur- her lights to be a Federal cruiser. We were not

August 13TH -It was scarcely daylight before two While this vessel was burning, the "22" brought sail were reported, and in a few moments both were a cargo of pig iron. . This was a fine, new barque, with splendid spars and double topsail vard. The captain had his wife on board, -a brave, good woman, -and a temale servant. There were two passengers in the cab. Georgia Regiment. tongue was never idle, and her time about equally divided between abusing her husband, who bore it like a was carried to perfection with this horrible woman, and the scoldings she gave the poor captain, who was tied to her aproa string, struck every one dumb with astonishment. The last act of revenge on the poor man was abouts of our army.

> We got a quantity of mess stores from the Glenaron, a few tuxuries, some hams, a coop of chickens, and two pigs. After removing all things of immediate service to us, Lieutenant Ward had her senttled, and be sank nothing has been ascertained yet. by the head, and sank forever beneath the ocean. It Ready last night to be exchanged. seemed a pity to destroy such a noble craft, and I looked upon our work with sorrow.

I spoke of Mrs. Watts, the Captain's wife. She was, indeed, a brave, sweet woman, and bore her losses with vented our smoke being seen at a distance. Half an out a murmur, and at the same time, the taunts of the hour on this course, and another pilotboat hove in sight other fem ale. Only once did she give way to her feelhave thus been made public, but only one side of the on our port bow. As the other had done, she bore lings, and then when speaking of their loss in connection

"Poor fellow," said she, looking fondly towards her pondent of the Boston Post, is responsible for the folest vessels I have ever seen. Everything about her tering of the noble Virginia ladies, and only wished her sas fitted up in elegant style and in perfect order .- loss might do them some good. This and similar sympa-

Cape Fear, and Yadkin, were made fast to us at high best and costlest description. Built only three years About 3 o'clock, we captured the schooner Lamot tide, and in a short time we were affrat steaming down ago, the "24" cost \$16,000 in gold; and the fitting Du Pont, of Wilmington, Delaware, from Glace bay,

summer watering place, but now looking in the lest owner, appeared a very gentlemanly person, and I en- gers into port. The balque had three or four hundred stages of chronic dilupidation. About So'clock came deavoted to make his la as easy as possible, assisting German emigrants on board, the males. undoubtedly, ward room table, and at night taking the blankets from I should have remarked yesterday that, soon after the

water. A-fair night to run out. After passing the appreciation of my efforts. At night, while smoking out of course. They were all small, and had a foreign bar, came upon two blockaders, one on either bow, our cigars, he spoke of the outrages committed by his look. It is very easy to distinguish an American from much closer in than they had been luring the day .- own people, and condemned them in strong terms. He an English or foreign built vessel by the shape and rig. Ran between them, and soon had both abeam; but, repeatedly declared his treatment was much better than Captain Wood was never mistaken to my knowledge, he had expected, or even hoped, when first taken on from a single glance, to tell the nationality of a ship. board. When we parted he again repeated his thanks, . This being Saturday night, one week from our departure from Wilmington, we sum up the week's work at the city and forty five at Fort Sumter. The enemy [Norg - Upon reaching home this in lividual pub- and find there have been destroyed one ship, three opened fire upon the city from three guns Wednesday, lished his statement in the Herald, in which he said he barques, three brigs, and eight schooners-fitten sail. one of them being from a new battery to the extreme With these were tak in upwards of two hundred pris- left of Battery Gregg. A working party was observ-

> cial copy being made out for each man. was anticipated, I am forced to divide it between this alnew gun bearing on Fort Sumter. The enemy are pathies for the future a little more in check. There and subsequent is ues. This ends the first seven days reported erecting a new lookout on the South end of of our cruise, and of the second week I will speak in my Morris' Island.

> > The Entrarce of the Tallahasse into Wilmington, A letter to the New York Herald, from Beaufort North Carolina, gives a descripton of the running into Wilmington of the Confederate cruiser Tallabassee .-

On the night of the 25th inst., at twenty minutes past ten, Captain Phelon, commanding the gunboat Monticeilo, while ca sing off New Inlet discovered a steamer standing for the shore under a full head of steam. He immediately ordered all men to quarters : and when about five hundred yards distant, challenged by silence, and he directed that a package of nine inch | the best and almost the only outlet we possess. Until grape should be presented to the mysterious stranger. the proper statistics are published, no one can readily The arrival of the grape at its destination was ascer- imagine its enormous value to the Confederacy. It. sistance, and there is no reason to doubt that the side by its commerce our credit has been mainly sustained of the boat received it. The stranger then replied by in Europe. For more than a year, the arrival and lereturning a shell of large calibre, which passed between parture of steamers averaged twenty per month. Since the foremast and main mast of the Monticelio, explo- the manguration of a new system of signal ligors, very ding on the other side, without inflicting any demage. lew vessels have been lost, and the peculiar conformaceiving no shots in return, and then for the first time, During the engagement, a rebel battery of Whitworth guas, stationed on the shore at a point a mile or so distant, kep up a constant fire, directed against the Mon-

The steamer apparently made off from the shore in a tremendous carthworks exist on this continent that All being clear, we moved ahead a short distance, and direction southeast, and Captain Phelon followed the those that bulwark the julets of the Cape Fear.

From the first moment of discovering the strange can the breakers be avoided, the slightest variation craft, the Monticello commenced to throw rockets- precipitating vessels upon their remoracless langs eight miles from the scene of action-and continued to Puelon and senior efficer Gleason, who had made all speed to reach the scene of contest. Deeming a further search in the dark to be feeble, it was abandoned, and a vigorous lookout was kept up by all the fleet during the rest of the night.

When day had dawned so as to make distant obnight was bright and starlight, this adds to the mystery. Admiral Lee designs taking all the possible pre-

gest description-broken pots and pans, jars, crockery, steamer, carrying at her stern the English ensign, at tend that this seeling was in him, that he declared, when cracked vases, bird cages, cats, dogs, and other pets, her foremast the rebel colors, entered the port of Wil- the war became inevitable, his determination never to mington. Fort Caswell and the battery fired a feu de draw his sword against the South. He was treated to have had on board some distinguished, welcome pag- pitable and high-spirited people always extended to senger. She, likewise, still remains there.

The Tallahassee had but one mast standing when engaged by the Monticello. A correspondent of the New York Herald says that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee calls Gen. Sheridan's army: Harper's TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern

YANKEE NEWS. GRIFFIN, GA., Sept. 21st, 1864. The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 18th inst., has been received. It says that General Lee is being rapidly rein-

A. J. Smith's forces are encamped in Missouri, sevent

A party of Guerrillas, on route from Smithland to Louis ville, as prisoners, everpowered the guard of the hoat and

Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at present Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizans to

come this side of Nashville from beyond. It says that 25,000 prisoners have been removed from Andersonville to Savannah and Augusta.

Dispatches are published from Grant and Sherman, calling upon Stanton to enforce the draft at once, that they greatly need the men.

Gold in New York on the 17th was quoted at 221;

FROM GEORGIA-ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PHIL

ONERS. &c., &c.

GRIFFIN, GA., Fept. 21st, 1864. One thousand of our men were encamped at Rough and Beady this morning. Gen. Govan and a portion of them

The oath was freely offered at Atlanta yesterday, and taken by a good many prisoners, some say by one entire

The Rail Road is working through from Atlanta to Nach. ville, and is in perfect order.

Prisoners say they met a great many of Sherman's men

Chattanorga and Dalton are garrisoned by three brigades of negroes. -

There had been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta up to last night, and nothing was known of the where-

REPORTED SKIRMISHING BETWEEN HOOD'S AND SHERMAN'S ARMIES.

GRIFFIN, GA., Sept. 21st, 1804.

It is reported the enemy was skirmishing with Goneral Bood's army near Fairburn yesterday afternoon, but A train of Yankee prisoners went up to Rough and

The ten days truce expired to-night. THE Charleston Mercury says that General BEAU-

REGARD has been assigned to the command of the army of Tennessee. We have reason for saying that in making this statement the Mercury is perfectly correct.

Wonders will never cease. The New York correslowing statement :-

A Child born to the Dwarfs. The New York correspondent of the Boston "Post"

quiet, and those norrible tell tales, the newspapers, have through their ignorance, been as silent as the most tastidinns reader could desire. After this dignified and solem promish, which I have discreetly introduced by way a plantly that Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb have got a habyreal, genuive flesh and blood chip of the old blacks, and three months old at that! Those who have sen the a world's fright, but a little, cuming, crying doll of a thing. ad in no respect peculiar or remarkable, except in the mise it gives of being a full sized child and, if it live, f becoming as big again as either of its immediate arees

MESSERS EDITORS: At the recent term of the County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, the following well merned Res-

ly pessed, to wit : Resolved, That the thanks of this Court he voted to it D. Hall, Esq late Sheriff, for the prompt manger in which he has performed the duties of his office, as barrill f h

Slege of Charleston. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST DAY. Since our last report sixty-five shots have been fired from the lower end of the Island. A gin was also up Finding this dary will occupy much more space than at Gregg, supposed to be for the purpose of mounting

> Five monitors were inside the bar Wedgesday many ing. The enemy's tugs and small boats were come lively keeping up communication with the flag same the large transports and several other vesses of the fleet inside the bar. A number of them alterwards

> went round into Stono. A river steamer came out of Stone and steamed igside the bar. She was filled with troops. I wo echooners deeply laden came from the South in the alternoon, one anchored off the bar, the other sailed

> North.-Charleston Courier, 22nd init. Wilmington. Having sealed up nearly every other seaport, the Yankees are bent upon the destruction of Wilmington.

Oatside of its maritime importance, the fact of its makes it a position of prime necessity. Once in possession, the Federals would have a magnificent water base south of Richmon i and a dangerous point d' op-

pui against Petersburg and Charleston. We have not that grand faith in forts which obtained in the beginning of the war, but we can yours, from personal observation, that General Whiting and done his whole duty as an engineer, and further, that he me ture, besides, has done much for its protection. The pars are shallow, the channels narrow and immediately under our guns. By the most skillful navigation alond ves.ment by land, and with Lamo at Fisher and Hebert at Caswell, Wilmington bids fair to put a period to the audacious luck of Farragat. Augusta Constitutionalist, 22d 1081.

THE CLIMAX OF CRUELTY .- The expulsion of the people of Atlanta from their homes -twenty thousand men, women and children-is one of the events which mark the extreme atrocity of this war. It is said that jects perceptible, much to the surprise of the assembled such a thing has not been done for two hundred years. vessels, there could be discerned lying serenely and se- by any nation. It is a recurrence to the barbarism of curely under the guns of Fort Fisher the long sought the earlier ages, altogether inconsistent with the civilobject of their search, the rebel steamer Tallahassee \_\_ | Zation which the Yankees profess but do not practice. As if to tantalize them the more, Fort Fisher gave her the suffering among the homeless wanderers, round will continue to stay, unless some dark night be the approaching, and no home, no clothing, no food, except closing era of her career; for it hardly seems possible such as they may receive from the charity of their le that she will be permitted to go as she came; which, low creatures who may not have been so cruelly outvipers which the South had been unconsciously wondishing in its bosom for eight years before the out caution, and will to morrow leave this post to visit the mencement of this war. When it broke out he was President of a college in Louisiana, enjoying a large solary It would seem as if still another was to be added to and professing undying devotion to the South to its the rebel cruisers. A few nights ago, a large, fast institutions, and to its people. So strong did ne projoie. She is supposed to be a new rebel cruiser, or to Louisiana with the unbounded kindness which that how

> strangers, as long as they had the power." Fayette. Obse. ver.

> > DIED.

At Black River, in this county, on Thursday night, 42d inst., of diptheira, LEWIS F, son of Lewis A. and Abby Barlow, aged 2 years, 9 months and 10 days.